

DEATH IS SUDDEEN IN LONDON HOTEL

Frederick Townsend Martin, Sociologist and Social Leader, Victim of Apoplexy.

POPULAR IN BOTH COUNTRIES

Funeral Arrangements Not Completed, and Body Will Be Taken to New York.



FREDERICK TOWNSEND MARTIN.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) London, March 8.—Frederick Townsend Martin, author, sociologist and social leader, died suddenly early today in his apartment in the Berkeley Hotel. The cause of death was apoplexy and heart failure.

Mr. Martin had dined with his friend, Lord Howe, at the St. James's Club and walked back to the Berkeley, nearby. When he arrived at the hotel he complained of a slight pain, which he attributed to neuralgia. His brother, Howard, and his valet were with him, but neither suspected that he was seriously ill, and did not call a doctor until too late.

Lord and Lady Claven, the latter a niece of Mr. Martin, came to London this afternoon to make arrangements for the funeral. It is learned that the body will be taken to New York for burial.

Mr. Martin was as popular in London society as in New York, and had troops of friends on both sides of the water. His recently published book of reminiscences, "Things I Remember," had a great vogue here, as well as in America, because of its clear portrayal of the life of a prominent figure in the events of European and American society in the past generation.

Last fall Mr. Martin suffered a severe attack of pneumonia, contracted through the strain of writing his book. This prevented his making his usual trip to New York for the winter season. He had leased Mrs. Gould's residence in Great Cumberland Place and planned to entertain extensively during the coming London season.

High Place in Society.—New York, March 8.—Frederick Townsend Martin, who died today in London, occupied a high place in society circles. Member of an old New York family, brother of the late Bradley Martin, and related to the family of England, Mr. Martin figured for years in social events here and in Europe. But it was his views regarding the relations of the rich to the poor, which he frequently expressed, which won for him as much prominence as his social activities.

Spoken of by many as the leader of the "Social Reform" movement, Mr. Martin often was to be found with his friends at the "Social Reform" meetings, and he was one of the most active in the movement. It was one of his purposes in life, he said, to endeavor to bring about a better social order, and he was at first startled by this innovation. When he went to his aid, his interest in the movement was well-known.

Mr. Martin came into public notice in an even greater degree in 1911, when he published his book, "The Passing of the Idle Rich." This was followed shortly by his other two volumes, "My Social Views," "The Meeting of the Social Reformers," and "The Reminiscences of My Life." In his writings he criticized the social order of the day, and he was one of the most active in the movement.

Mr. Martin was born in Albany in 1849. His family came of Connecticut stock, but he was a native of New York. He was a member of many clubs here and in London and Paris. News of his death came to-night as he was dining with members of his family here, who had received no advice that his condition was serious.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS

Premier Giolitti Informs King Victor

Rome, March 8.—King Victor was informed today by Premier Giolitti that the Italian Cabinet had resigned. The resignation was precipitated by the resignation of two radical members of the Chamber, after part in the Chamber, having been taken by the opposition, leaving the government in the minority.

A dispatch from Rome March 2 said a Cabinet crisis was expected after the government had obtained a vote approving the appropriation bill for the new colony of Libya, North Africa. Premier Giolitti, it was stated, considered the making secure of this colony would be his crowning work, and that he then desired to retire and leave the reins of government in the hands of another.

The Libya budget was passed by the Chamber of Deputies on March 4 by a vote of 361 to 83. Last Saturday radicals in the Italian Parliament, who previously had voted with the majority, decided to join the opposition, which left the government party in the minority in the Chamber.

Valuation of B. & O. Properties.—(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Baltimore, March 8.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad announced today that it had appointed James Jenkins, a railroad engineer, to make a valuation of its properties and facilities, as required by a recent order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The work will be started immediately, and probably will consume several years. With Mr. Jenkins will work an advisory committee and a large clerical force.

Prepare to Prevent Disorders.—Rome, March 8.—The police department here today was personally supervising measures to prevent disorders during the general strike of workmen called for to-morrow. The entire garrison in Rome will be kept in readiness for duty. Fifteen thousand men will be available.

While the avowed object of the strike is a protest against reforms in Rome hospitals, it is said to be really the outgrowth of a desire to test the strength of the workmen's organizations.

Come and Hear the Dance Records

Our stock of Dance Records includes the latest dances—Tangos, Turkey Trots, One-Steps, Bostonias, Heistations, Waltzes, etc. We'll cheerfully play them for you if you will come to the store. Also we'll demonstrate the different models of the

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If you do not already own one of these wonderful machines you cannot realize the amount of pleasure and entertainment you are missing.

Victrolas, \$10 to \$100; Victrolas, \$15 to \$200.

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TREASURES BURIED YEARS AGO SOUGHT

Hilledale, Mich., March 8.—Efforts are being renewed to locate a large sum of money which William French is supposed to have buried on his farm near Steamburg. W. L. Kelly now lives on the farm, and the finding of money from time to time has revived the story.

A few days ago J. W. Kelly, a son, found a half dollar and silver half-dime, both bearing date of 1856. Other half-dimes have been picked up around the place, and under a checker was killed \$1.75 was found in the craw.

Others Seek Treasure.—The farm near Hilledale, Mich., is not the only locality where efforts are being made to find hidden treasure. There are few towns but have their treasure caves or stories of vast sums of money and valuable jewels buried in the vicinity, or sunk in the mud and water of a near-by stream.

At New London, Conn., townspeople still narrate a weird tale of treasure which was discovered by a Spanish vessel there 150 years ago. In 1534, to be exact, the galleon *San Jose Elena*, gold laden and bound from Mexico to Spain, was wrecked in Southern waters and carried northward. After weeks of idle drifting the boat was sighted by a relief ship and towed to port at New London.

When repairs had been made and the ship was ready to sail it was learned that from its hold the bullion had disappeared.

Gold had been one conjecture. The exact cause was but one conjecture. The gold had been stolen and buried along the waterfront close by. Townspeople kept close watch, but no one ever came to reveal the hiding place.

Later, a seaman gave directions as to the whereabouts of the buried riches. Two youths gave credence to her powers, and their story, on a murky night she led them to a cache where stood a chest marked plainly "Jose y Elena," but that when they tried to lift it, the rusted handles broke away from their grip.

Abandoning the quest for the night, they returned the following day, but never again were they able to locate the mysterious box.

Buffalo Has Treasure, Too.—Not far from Buffalo an island in the Niagara River is said to hold the grave of a French refugee, and fairly dotted with boxes of jewels and pots of gold. Many prospectors have sunk their picks about the reputed site of the grave, but no one has discovered any treasure, says the *Post*.

In 1888, at unusually low water, some coins dated 1557 were found at the very edge of the island.

Rumor of treasure trove is not confined to the Atlantic seaboard or the East, for from Oregon to Lower California, beach-dwelling folk cherish and retell the stories of their fathers to the little folk, who dream of growing rich by finding the great stores of gold along the Pacific Coast.

Even along the lower Mississippi there is a tale of \$300,000 in gold buried near Natchez, and a classic of Colorado very one, legend of Reginald Smith, whose vast wealth died with him, for all the world is concerned, no one ever having located the cache of the one-legged miner, who did his trading with nuggets of huge size.

HIT AT SENATORS BY MRS. M'CORMICK

Indulges in Sarcastic References to Speeches on Suffrage Amendment.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Washington, March 8.—Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Association, today indulged in sarcastic references to the speeches of Senators on the pending constitutional amendment, which she believed to be the first time these women waging warfare for the vote have openly criticized public men by name.

This decision, which is expected to go to a higher tribunal, is of interest because of the decision in a famous Connecticut case, which, under the title of *Haddock*, went to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The court of last resort held in the *Haddock* case that New York, in which jurisdiction arose the question of recognizing the divorce of a woman, could not be compelled to recognize under the full faith and credit clause of the Federal Constitution a divorce granted in Connecticut or any other State to a nonresident who did not appear and was only constructively served with notice of pendency of the action.

In the *Gilderleeves* case counsel contended that, although Connecticut does not have to recognize a South Dakota divorce, the statutes of this State permit the court to grant divorces against nonresident defendants who are served with process by sending registered mail or publication in a newspaper where the defendant last lived.

Counsel also argued that as divorces are so granted, Connecticut ought, under the rule of comity, to recognize divorces granted in other States under similar conditions. Judge Holcomb supports this contention.

The *Gilderleeves* were married here in 1890, and after much was finally parted in 1894 the husband went to Sioux Falls and worked there for two years, and obtained a divorce. Some months ago *Gilderleeves* fell heir to property valued, Mrs. *Gilderleeves* says, at \$70,000. She began an action for divorce and alimony, and set forth that she was still a wife, as the South Dakota divorce which her husband had obtained could not be recognized.

MORGAN TELLS OF NEW HAVEN AND IS

Statement of Fiscal Relations Between Firm and Railroad for Twenty Years.

TOTAL PROFIT OF \$350,265

Figures Given in Letter to Howard Elliott, Chairman of Company.

New York, March 8.—In a letter to Howard Elliott, chairman of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., today made public a statement of fiscal relations between the house of Morgan and the railroad and its allied companies, during the twenty years from 1894 to 1914, in which these relations were maintained.

The statement shows that in this period, the Morgan house took part in the handling of New Haven and subsidiary companies' securities of the par value of \$332,952,503, from which the firm realized a total net profit of \$350,265, being at an average rate of \$17,000 a year. The statement shows that on some purchases of New Haven securities, the Morgan firm sustained a net loss.

The letter was in reply to one from Chairman Elliott requesting a detailed statement of the financial relations.

This letter also states that none of the Morgan directors nor any member of the firm ever had any interest in the securities of such as West Chester, the steam railways, the trolley lines or any of the subsidiary companies with the exception of the fact that the late J. P. Morgan inherited 1,222 shares of the stock of the South Bay Wharf and Terminal Company, and later exchanged the stock for 814 shares of New Haven stock.

The letter says J. P. Morgan & Co. advanced to Oakleigh Thorne and afterwards to the Millbrook Company, various sums aggregating \$1,155,000, and that these advances were made by order and for account of the New Haven Railroad Company. "In none of these transactions was there any profit or commission to our firm or to any member of the firm," says the letter, which adds that none of the Morgan firms or its members had any interest in the securities or properties purchased by the Millbrook Company or in any enterprises or properties that afterward became a part of the New York, West Chester and Boston.

Will Show Exact Profits.—(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Washington, March 8.—A statement supplementing that of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, on New Haven and Hartford Railroad financing, today was issued here by Chairman Elliott, of that road. Mr. Elliott said he had been investigating the New Haven situation, to introduce improved methods of management. In addition to inquiries made of J. P. Morgan & Co., regarding the financial condition of the road, he asked Kuhn, Loeb & Company about the placing by that house for the New Haven Company of the so-called French loan in 1907.

Kuhn, Loeb & Company replied that in February, 1907, the company entered into negotiations to place \$28,000,000 4-per cent bonds in France at about 91 per cent less than the commission. Kuhn, Loeb & Company contracted for the purchase of these \$28,000,000 bonds, and the commission paid to them really was part of the purchase price.

In addition to the Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb deals, Mr. Elliott cited that there were occasional temporary borrowings and long-term securities issued aggregating about \$35,000, on which commissions of 487,500 were paid. These transactions, Mr. Elliott pointed out, took place prior to his becoming associated with the New Haven road.

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What will they bring?
Prosperity and perpetual ease—or the opposite?
No one knows.
Be on the safe side, and prepare for the years when you may be out of work, or sick, or injured—and with no income.

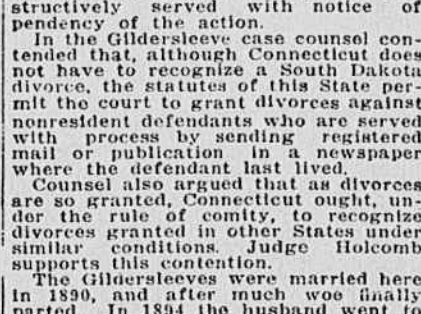
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Woodwork of all kinds, at Stockton,
Seven Yards Covering Seven Acres.



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HITS NATIONAL MOOSE PLATFORM

Straus Attacks Plank Calling for Free Tolls on Panama Canal.

PROUD OF WILSON'S STAND

Former Candidate for Governor Asserts National Honor Is Involved in Question.

New York, March 8.—Oscar S. Straus, progressive candidate for Governor in 1912, caused considerable stir at the weekly luncheon discussion of the Republican Club yesterday by attacking the plank in the Progressive national platform which calls for free passage of American ships through the Panama Canal.

"I would throw that plank to the winds when it comes to a question of the maintenance of international honor," Straus announced, "although I am proud to belong to the party that made the platform."

"I am proud to say," he continued, "that we have today a President who has risen above the plane of petty party politics to the higher and nobler plane of national honor."

"Senator O'Gorman says the national honor imposes on the United States an observance of the Democratic platform, but President Wilson rightly holds that national honor imposes on Americans the fulfillment of their national obligations."

"Some will say we are yielding to Great Britain. We do not have to yield to any one. But we are yielding to our own sense of international right, and yielding to that great spirit of fairness and good will which is welding together the two nations."

Straus in 'Ashamed.'—The subject of the discussion was "A Century of Peace Between the United States and Great Britain and Present World Conditions of International Peace."

Straus said he was ashamed of the fact that the United States government had thus far done nothing to celebrate the centenary of peace, although Canada has made plans for a fitting observance. He said he hoped action soon would be taken in this country.

Other speakers were William L. Mackenzie-King, of Ottawa, Ont., formerly a member of the Cabinet of Premier Laurier; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, president of the American Red Cross Society; and John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education.

Boundary a Monument.—Mackenzie-King said the boundary between this country and Canada in its unbroken continuity was a standing monument to international peace, and an achievement unparalleled in the history of the world.

"We hold in common an international frontier approaching 4,000 miles in length, and the interlude of a century of peace is a reflection on civilization that the sense of enmity and hate between men, though of the same origin and blood, were yet participants in one of the great mortal conflicts of the history of the world."

"To-day the same frontier is the crowning glory of this continent, for with its absence of the paraphernalia of war and the interlude of a century of peace, it marks the triumph of reason over force in the adjustment of differences in international affairs."

The Future Years!

What will they bring?
Prosperity and perpetual ease—or the opposite?
No one knows.
Be on the safe side, and prepare for the years when you may be out of work, or sick, or injured—and with no income.

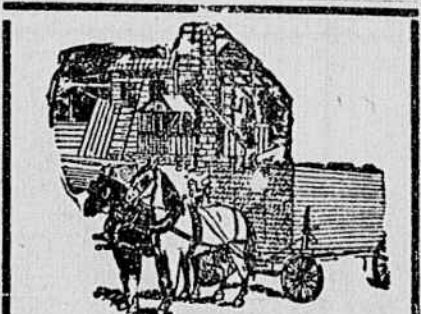
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CREW OF POTOMAC BACK IN NEW YORK

They Dare Perils of Ice After Abandoning United States Tug.

VESSEL CAUGHT IN PACK

They Reach Safety After Many Days of Frightful Hardship.

New York, March 8.—Bringing a tale of hardship, suffering and narrow escape from death from cold or starvation, twenty-eight of Uncle Sam's sailors from the naval tug *Potomac* reported back to the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, after an absence of more than two months. The men returned by train, their vessel having been abandoned February 14, twelve miles from the Bay of Isles, off the coast of Newfoundland.

Commanded by Boatswain M. J. Wilkinson, and with Boatswain L. H. Cutting, Chief Engineer J. C. Hines and thirty sailors aboard, the *Potomac* was cruising in Canadian waters late in January, when word was brought them that two American fishing craft were beleaguered in the Bay of Isles, and their crews in danger of being frozen.

In spite of the bitter weather and the danger of putting themselves in the same plight, the tug started to the rescue.

Fishermen Refused to Be Rescued.—The frozen-in fishermen were reached, after a voyage through ice-choked seas, on February 5. The Gloucester men were gratified by the efforts of their rescuers, but they were so encased in their dashing schooner, prepared to pass the rest of the winter there, if necessary, and they not only refused to leave the shelter of the tug, but advised the tug to lie up until better weather.

The bluejackets couldn't see their duty that way, and decided to try to run back to their assigned waters before the constantly falling temperature made navigation impossible.

The tug, crowding on all steam, got just twelve miles out into open water. Then the prow stuck fast, the huge ice cakes jammed over her bows, and she was immovable and helpless.

For nine days the men watched the weather and the ice, and hoped for a break-up, but none came. By that time their coal was exhausted, and though food still remained, they faced the danger of freezing to death.

A consultation of all hands resulted in an attempt to quit the vessel. Taking up provisions as they could carry, two blankets each and navigation instruments, so they would not lose themselves in the wilderness of ice, the men started to walk.

Twelve miles the little party fought their way through the unaccustomed cold, stumbling and scrambling over the rough, broken ice field. They camped on the ice one night, though unable to sleep much, through the necessity for moving about to keep from freezing.

Five Left Behind, Frosted.—The first lap of the journey brought them to Lighthouse Head Lightship, at the entrance to Bonne Bay. The keeper fed and warmed them. But thirty-three men were too big a strain on the larder of the little lightship, and the party decided to push on, after three days' rest. Five of their number had frostbitten feet and were unable to travel. They were left behind.

The nearest point was Curling, a tiny fishing village on the Bay of Fundy, near the Canadian border. Thither the party struggled, singing, telling each other stories and racing on the way to keep up their spirits and their blood circulation. After the second day, however, became drowsy, but a watch was kept and no man was allowed to sleep more than a few minutes at a time.

Later on the third day they staggered into Curling, their shoes gone, their forms tattered and themselves nearly "all in." There they rested again. Boatswain Wilkinson reporting to the United States Department the plight of the vessel and of the crew.

Tramped All the Way to Sydney.—American Consul Gould took care of the men and saw that they were fitted as well as might be. They started again, this time for Port aux Basques, where, clad in warmer garments and provided with food, that leg of the

Forecast, Virginia—Fair Monday and Tuesday.
North Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.
Special Local Data for Yesterday:
12 noon temperature..... 43
3 P. M. temperature..... 43
Maximum temperature up to 8
Minimum temperature..... 46
P. M. temperature..... 46
Mean temperature..... 43
Deficiency in temperature..... 4
Deficiency in temperature since 6
Accumulated excess in rainfall since January 1..... 0.25
Excess in rainfall since March 1..... 1.05
Accumulated excess in rainfall since January 1..... 0.25

Local Observation 8 P. M. Yesterday.
Temperature..... 37
Humidity..... 74
Wind-velocity..... S. W.
Weather..... P. cloudy
Rainfall last twelve hours..... Trace

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.
(At 5 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)
Asheville..... 26 32 Snow
Atlanta..... 32 38 Cloudy
Albany..... 38 42 Clear
Boston..... 36 46 P. cloudy
Buffalo..... 22 26 P. cloudy
Chicago..... 28 34 P. cloudy
Cincinnati..... 32 38 P. cloudy
Dayton..... 32 38 P. cloudy
Galveston..... 54 54 Clear
Hatteras..... 42 50 Clear
Haverhill..... 32 38 P. cloudy
Jacksonville..... 48 52 Clear
Kansas City..... 40 46 Clear
Louisville..... 40 46 Clear
Montgomery..... 42 48 Clear
New Orleans..... 52 56 Clear
New York..... 44 48 P. cloudy
Norfolk..... 40 46 Clear
Oklahoma..... 56 66 Clear
Philadelphia..... 38 44 P. cloudy
Raleigh..... 38 44 P. cloudy
St. Louis..... 36 38 P. cloudy
St. Paul..... 28 30 P. cloudy
San Francisco..... 74 74 P. cloudy
Savannah..... 44 48 P. cloudy
Spokane..... 56 58 Clear
Tampa..... 44 48 P. cloudy
Washington..... 34 44 Clear
Winnipeg..... 24 28 Clear
Wytheville..... 26 32 P. cloudy

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
March 9, 1914.
Sun rises..... 6:32 Morning..... 2:27
Sun sets..... 6:10 Evening..... 3:12

HEADACHES SUCCUMB To Anti-Kamla Tablets.

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DIETETICS, 10,000 words by W. O. Atwater and R. D. Milner.

PARASITIC DISEASES, 35,000 words (with 51 illustrations, 9 in color) by G. S. Woodhead.

PHYSIOLOGY, about 6,000 words by Prof. Max Verworn of the University of Bonn.

'PATHOLOGY, about 20,000 words (with 51 illustrations, many in color) by D. J. Hamilton and Richard Muir.

ANATOMY, about 55,000 words by F. G. Parsons.

Each of these articles is supplemented by more special articles; as Insanity by Paranoias, Physiology, Pathology, and Anatomy by separate articles on every disease or ailment and every organ of the human body. For example:

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Journey had less hardship. The mere fact of having got into touch with their government heartened the men, and they marched cheerily.